

Correspondence.

Weather - New Roads - Appointments - Organizing - U. O., etc.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 13, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

The weather is so delightfully warm that we might almost say Spring has come again.

Last Sunday Jacob Hamblin, a pioneer of this southern country, addressed the Saints, he having just returned from a trip to the settlements on the Little Colorado, having explored the route from the new ferry on the Colorado river south of St. George to that point. He reports the road good, one of the best natural roads he ever saw, and said, "There is only one patch of grass, and that is all the way." This route is nearer, and having no sand, the distance can be travelled with greater ease and dispatch than the old road, and besides that the southern missionaries can visit the Temple on their way and perchance minister for themselves and their dead.

The following appointments were made and sustained by the people last Sunday—Henry Eyring and Miles P. Romney, counsellors to Bishop D. D. McArthur, of St. George; Erastus W. Snow and A. R. Whitehead, assistants to the Superintendent of Sunday Schools in Washington County.

President Snow is properly organizing the lesser Quorums of Priesthood. The Elders held a meeting here to-day, which was well attended.

The St. George U. O. are holding meetings, and effecting some changes in their organization.

The 1st Ward United Order held a meeting last night, and elected a profit of 22 1/2 per cent., and declared officers for the ensuing year. R. C. Lund is their business manager; his prudence speaks for itself. It seems to me in all our movements that it is best to go in at the "little end of the horn," rather than make huge figures; that it is better for a man who preaches home manufactures to dress in home-made, rather than dress in broadcloth, and set his wife in the front seat dressed in silk; that it is better for the man who preaches temperance to be temperate. In short, that it is better to practise what we preach. If we would try to do this we would be the better prepared to enter into the Order.

The city fathers have appointed E. G. Woolley city recorder. He can now be found in his office in the Court House.

To-night Prof. Peck's elocutionists give an entertainment in St. George's Hall.

Strangers sometimes visit our city and admire its beauty; tramps also call and ask for food. Our city is not isolated, as it was a few years ago. But we will express a hope that the love of gold will not tempt our citizens to sell their homes to the ungodly who may come in our midst. May we ever be free from the ungodly seducer, and those who love wickedness. To be free we must not sell our heritage. No, God forbid.

AMR AM.

OMAHA HOODLUMS.—There is a tough lot of juveniles confined in the jail at present, and they amuse themselves most of the time by yelling to persons passing on the street, and applying to them all sorts of slang epithets. They are great beggars of tobacco, and frequently call men to the window to ask them for a "chaw terbacker."

Judge —, who is one of the most prominent and dignified members of the bar, was passing the court house the other day, when a voice hailed him from the jail window.

"Judge, Oh! Judge! I say, come here a moment."

The Judge came up to the window and asked: "Well, what can I do for you?"

"Judge," said one of the boys, "give us a chaw terbacker."

"Young man," replied the Judge with a great deal of gravity, "I don't use the article."

"The h—l you don't," answered the impudent youth, as the Judge hastened away. — Omaha Bee, Feb. 13.

—Colonel Gordon, the African discoverer, has been appointed governor of the province of Soudan.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The House met at 11 o'clock; half an hour was consumed in calling the roll.

The regular business of the day was introduced by Gibson offering an order that the Hayes electoral votes for Louisiana be not counted. Hurlbut moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

The discussion was opened by New, who said that he had voted for the electoral commission bill without hesitation, and he was not ashamed of the support which he had given to that measure. He accepted, without qualification, his humble share of the responsibility. He would vote to sustain the objection to the decision of the commission. He was in favor of proceeding, without unnecessary delay, to the completion of the count.

Seelye said that in the case of the Louisiana election, the corruption on the one side seemed as heinous as cruelty on the other side was horrible. He found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of electors from Louisiana had the true will of the people of that State. It would have been hard to find wiser and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the electoral commission. He appreciated the strength of their position. Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of a State to choose its presidential electors.

Joyce declared that the whole scheme of the election to the Presidency of the grand fraud of Grammercy Park had been a superb cheat from beginning to end.

McMahon said the decision of the commission in the case of Louisiana was one worse in its consequences to the American people than the decision in the Florida case. As to Oregon, no democrat looked forward with much hope to the decision in that case.

Rice protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should have been referred back to the commission.

Watterson rose to speak, and immediately the floor and galleries were hushed into stillness. He said if the acceptance of the inevitable with resolution and dignity be the highest, as it is the rarest, form of courage known among men, it is made harder in this present instance by the consciousness of double dealing and foul play. Two courses are open to the majority on this floor. On the one hand, a passionate outcry at once impotent and childish; on the other hand, without offering needless obstruction to the progress of events, an earnest, manly, but temperate protest against what we believe the great and grievous wrong. In my judgment the latter is our clear and bounden duty. We owe it to the necessities of the case. We owe it to the country. We owe it to ourselves. Because we are duped by false pretenses into the snare furnished, that is no reason why we should forget the obligations that press upon honorable men. In the very act of passing the electoral commission bill we provided for the contingency that has come upon us. I voted for that measure in perfect good faith. The result is against us, and detestable as I must think the means that brought it about, I accept it as final, and shall go to my post and shall tell them all, for as now advised they knew only a part, and when they have taken time for reflection they will, I am very sure, illustrate the wisdom and grace of moderation, doing nothing that does not become good citizens. Life will still go forward in spite of all this. There are many things to live for yet in this rough world, and among the rest that day of reckoning *dies ira, dies illa*, when the dark shall be light and the wrong be made right.

Danford defended the decision as one which, outside of party feeling, would meet the approval of the whole American people. Although there had been investigating committees into elections in Florida, Louisiana and Oregon which had found much crookedness, yet in all the words spoken, the letters written and the telegrams sent, there had not been traced to the president elect or to any member of his household one word that would bring the blush of shame to the American people. (Applause.)

The debate closed at one o'clock and the House then voted on Gibson's resolution that the decision of the commission be not agreed to, and it was adopted—yeas 182, nays 99; a party vote except Seelye and Pierce, of Mass., who voted with the democrats.

A message was then sent to the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint convention.

When Michigan was reached in the count of the electoral vote, Tucker objected to counting the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, the republican elector, claiming that Crossman had not been duly appointed.

A motion for recess was voted down by a large majority, and the House proceeded to discuss the objection made by Tucker against the vote of Crossman, one of the presidential electors for Michigan.

WASHINGTON, 20.—At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention and President Ferry, after the usual preliminaries, said the two houses not having decided otherwise, the decision of the commission on the vote of Louisiana, which Senator Allison, as teller, announced as eight for Hayes and Wheeler, would stand approved.

The counting then proceeded and Maine's seven votes were recorded for Hayes and Wheeler.

Maryland's eight for Tilden and Hendricks.

Massachusetts' eight for Hayes and Wheeler.

Tucker objected to the eleven of Michigan being counted, on account of the ineligibility of Daniel L. Crossman, and declaring that one Benton Hanchett having been elected elector for Michigan, and having held and still holding the office of United States commissioner, had absented himself from the electoral college, and his place had been filled by the remaining electors. The objection claims that Hanchett being absent did not create a vacancy, and therefore Crossman was not duly appointed. The testimony of Hanchett was that he never resigned his office, and therefore remained away as submitted.

Senators Norwood, Wallace, Barnum, and Bayard signed the objections, and Representatives A. S. Williams, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, McMahon, Rice, Sparks, Marsh, Savage, and Hurd.

The Senate then withdrew to allow each House to consider the matter separately.

At 5:20 the Senators again entered the hall and resumed the concurrent action, each house having concurred in overruling the objection in the case of the Michigan elector; the votes of that State were announced as cast for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed Minnesota with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mississippi with eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

Missouri with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

Nebraska with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Springer objected to one of the votes of Nevada on the ground that the elector, R. M. Daggett, was, at the time of his appointment and for a long time previously and thereafter, a United States commissioner for the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Nevada.

The objection was signed by Springer, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Marsh, and Jenks, representatives, and by senators Barnum, Wallace and Hereford.

The objection having been read the senators withdrew.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The House met at 10 o'clock, and after reading testimony to sustain the objections made against the electoral vote of Daggett, of Nevada, Springer, who made the objection, offered a resolution that the vote be counted. He explained that an error had been made in describing the office held by Daggett as that of a United States commissioner.

Whyte — The testimony shows that he held the office of clerk of the United States court.

A vote on the resolution was taken and agreed to without a division.

The House and Senate then met in joint session to continue the count.

After reading the resolutions of each house on the counting of the vote of Nevada, the tellers announced that Nevada had cast three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession the States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Ohio.

The presiding officer then opened and handed to the tellers the certificate received from Oregon. It was read, and proved to be the sworn certificate of the three Hayes electors, Cartwright, Odell and Watts, executed before a notary public.

The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors; the resignation of Watts as postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two electors, the original ballot cast by the three electors, &c. They were read in full.

The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificate of the three rival electors, Cronin, Miller, and Parker, authenticated by the signature of the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes to Hayes and Wheeler, and one vote to Tilden and Hendricks.

Senator Mitchell presented objections to the certificate of Cronin, Miller, and Parker, on the following grounds:

First—Because neither of said persons was ever appointed elector by the State of Oregon in any manner whatever.

Second—Because it appears from the records and the paper contained in and attached to the certificate of Odell, Cartwright, and Watts that they were the duly appointed electors, and cast their votes as such.

Third—Because it does not appear from the face of governor Grover's certificate, attached to the returns of the votes of Cronin, Miller, and Parker, that such certificate was issued to the three persons having the highest number of votes for electors, but was issued by him to persons whom he deemed eligible, though one of them (Cronin) was not appointed thereto according to the laws of Oregon.

Fourth—It appears from the certificate of I. S. Chadwick, the secretary of state, that Odell, Cartwright, and Watts received the highest number of votes, and that the secretary of state, in pursuance of the law, declared, and that, therefore, the certificate of the governor, in so far as it omitted the certified name of Watts as one of the electors appointed, and in so far as such certificate contained the name of Cronin as one of the electors appointed false to conform to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided and to the law of Oregon, and that such certificate is, as to said Cronin, without authority, and of no effect.

Fifth—Because it appears from both certificates that Odell and Cartwright, the majority of the electoral college, were duly appointed electors by Oregon in the manner directed by the legislature; that their record, presented to the President of the Senate, by him to the two houses, shows that the vacancy in the office of elector existed on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, and that such vacancy was filled by the appointment of Watts.

This objection is signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent, and Representatives Lawrence, Burchard, of Ill., and McDill.

Senator Kelly presented the objection to the certificate of Cartwright, Odell and Watts, signed by Senators Kelly, Boggy, McDonald, Stevenson and Cooper, and Representatives Field, Tucker, Lane, Jennings, Walling, Clymer, Wigginton, Poppleton, Vance, of Ohio, Hurd and Luttrell. The grounds of objection are,

First—The papers purporting to be the certificates of the Governor of Oregon are required to be made and annexed by sections 136 and 138 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Second—The papers have not annexed to them the list of the names of Cartwright, Odell and Watts as electors, to which the seal of the State of Oregon was affixed by the Secretary of State of Oregon, and signed by the Governor and Secretary, as required by section sixty of the general laws of Oregon.

Third—It was the right and duty of the Governor of Oregon, under the laws of that State, to give the certificates of election or appointment as electors to John C. Cartwright, Wm. H. Odell and E. A. Cronin, they being the three persons capable of being appointed presidential electors, who received the highest number of votes at the election held in Oregon, on Nov. 7, 1876.

Fourth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts to be an elector on Dec. 6th, 1876, as there was no

vacancy in the office of presidential elector on that day.

Fifth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts, inasmuch as they did not, on that day, compose or form any part of the electoral college of Oregon as by law constituted.

Sixth—They had no authority to appoint Watts, because, on that day Watts was still postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and was still on that day holding said office of profit and trust.

Seventh—Watts who claims to be an elector on the above described certificate was, in February, 1873, appointed postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such postmaster, that being an office of trust and profit under the laws of the United States, and continued to be and act as such postmaster from February, 1873, until after November 13, and was acting as such postmaster on November 7, when the presidential electors were appointed by the State of Oregon, and that he was ineligible to be appointed presidential elector.

Eighth—When the governor of Oregon caused the list of the names of the electors of the State to be made and certified to, such list did not contain the name of said Watts, but did contain the name of Cartwright, Odell and Cronin, who were the duly appointed electors of president and vice president of the United States in the State of Oregon.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, to-day, elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, Benj. G. Bates, J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore, in place of Albert B. Chandler, F. Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, Thos. T. Eckert, Jay Gould, J. R. Keene, of San Francisco, in place of W. P. Guion, C. P. Huntington, Christopher Meyer, H. J. Jewett, of New York, in place of S. M. Mills, J. H. Mortimer, C. K. Garrison, of New York, in place of C. J. Osborne, G. G. Sampson, Thos. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, in place of James D. Smith, W. J. Syms and Henry M. Taber. A report of the company was presented by President Eckert, in which he proposed the construction of 10,000 miles of new lines, covering new territory. For completing the system, cash subscriptions of \$600,000 for the purpose were made and the work of construction will begin immediately.

A man was brought to the seventeenth precinct station house, to-night, suffering from severe bruises on the head. He gave his name as Henry Anthon. He had been at the Hotel Brunswick early in the evening, and from there had been followed by two men to Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, where he was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring and some money. His wounds were dressed at the station house, and he remained there all night. It was afterwards ascertained that his name is not Anthon, but that he was no less a personage than General Ihrie, a member of General Grant's staff, and now occupying the position of inspector general.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The committee on the powers and privileges of the House met this afternoon, and Duncan S. Kenner was further cross-examined by Lawrence and Burchard. He said he had no special interviews with Governor Nichols on the subject of his interviews with Wells, although he may have told Nichols that he was making every possible effort to secure an honest count.

In reply to a question by Field, Kenner stated that at the interviews with Wells he said to the latter, "I am astonished at the gravity and solemnity with which you have listened to this story of Eliza Pinkston's." Wells replied, "You don't suppose I am to be humbugged by any such thing as that." Kenner further said that Wells told him he had been approached by some one who offered him a large sum of money if he (Wells) would let him know the result of the canvass beforehand.

It is mentioned this evening, upon the highest official authority, that the President has determined upon the prosecution of Don Platt, editor of the *Capital*, for libel, and also for seditious writing, indictable under both the common and statutory law. District Attorney Wells was, this afternoon, directed